

until, by the blessing of God on our own efforts, and on those of our brave allies, it can be concluded by a lasting and honourable peace."

The strong feeling in favour of the war continues to manifest itself in various ways, and on every imaginable occasion. Indeed, the peace party, as a party, seem to have no distinct existence.

BOMBARDMENT OF MARIONOPOL.—An Odessa letter in *Le Nord*, dated 5th of November mentions that Marionopol, on the north coast of the Sea of Azoff, was bombarded by the English on the 31st ult.

We are glad to see that Sir Charles Napier has been returned to the House of Commons for the borough of Southwark, in place of Sir William Molesworth.

According to the best reliable authorities, General Canrobert has succeeded admirably at Stockholm. In Sweden the popular feeling is decidedly in favour of an alliance with the Western Powers, and if we can believe the concurrent testimony of witnesses, Sweden has consented to conclude a military convention with the Western Powers, and to take part in an invasion of the Russian territories on the Baltic in the ensuing spring.

Steps have been taken to establish a reformatory institution for juvenile criminals for the county of Suffolk.

A rumour prevails at Oxford to the effect that there is a probability of the youthful Prince of Wales becoming a member of that University.

In the Glasgow Town-council, last week, Mr. McAdam gave notice that at the next meeting he would move that the freedom of the city be presented to Sir Colin Campbell. The announcement was received with applause.

On Thursday H. R. H. Prince Albert visited Birmingham, for the purpose of laying the first stone of the Birmingham and Midland Institute,—an institution intended for the advancement of science and art amongst the middle and working classes.

The army of Omar Pachá, with which he has now commenced his great operations against the Caucasian army of Russia, consists, according to reliable information, of not quite 36,000 men.

The telegraph is now at work between Nicolaïeff and Simferopol. This telegraphic line connects in its extent St. Petersburg with Finland, Warsaw, and all the west on one side, and with the heart of the Crimea on the other.

REMOURED BOMBARDMENT OF NICOLAIEFF.—VIENNA, Nov. 3.—Despatches have been received at the Turkish embassy, stating that the bombardment of Nicolaïeff commenced on the 29 October, and was continued the whole of the following day. The result was not known.

MARSHAL PELISSIER ON THE TAKING OF KINBURN.—The following order of the day, dated "Head-quarters, Sebastopol, Oct. 29," was published by Marshal Pelissier on the taking of Kinburn:—

The Army will learn with joy the announcement of a fresh success. The flags of England and of France have since the 17th floated on the walls of Kinburn. The key to the mouth of the Boug and of the Dnieper is in the power of the allied armies. Surrounded on the sea side by the squadrons of Admirals Guesbriant and Lyons and on the land side by the Anglo-French division under General Bazaine, the fort of Kinburn capitulated after a bombardment of five hours and a half. Its garrison,

composed of one general officer, ten other officers, and 1380 soldiers, left the place with the honours of war, and surrendered as prisoners of war, abandoning in the fort 174 pieces of cannon, 25,000 projectiles, 120,000 cartridges, with ammunition and supplies of different kinds.

A FRENCH CAMP AT SILISTRIA.—The *Austrian Gazette* states authoritatively that a French Camp of 50,000 men will be formed at Silistria. Large quantities of provisions and building materials are collected on the spot.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF TO THE ARMY.—The Paris paper *Constitutional* on the authority of a correspondent at Odessa, publishes part of an order of the day of Prince Gortschakoff, in which he tells the army that the Emperor has invested him with full powers to cease or continue the defence of the Russian position in the Crimea according to circumstances.

THE WAR IN ASIA.—The *Morning Herald's* correspondent at Kars gives details of the battle of the 29th.—They fully confirm previous reports of the desperate nature of the defence. Had there been but two regiments of English cavalry, the whole Russian force would have been annihilated. The Turks buried upwards of 6000 Russians, and the enemy carted away dead and wounded for 20 hours. The defences erected by General Williams were admirably contrived, and the fire of the Artillery was murderous.

The accounts of the Imperial visit to the Crimea state that on the 7th inst. the Emperor passed the isthmus of Perceop; that on the 9th he arrived at Baktchi-Sarai; and that on the 10th he inspected all the troops between the northern forts of Sebastopol and the Mackenzie Heights.

It seems now to be pretty generally understood that we have seen the last of this year's active operations against the enemy by flood as well as field. The autumnal tempests of the Baltic have already driven the major part of the allied squadrons to seek for shelter in the neutral ports of Denmark and Sweden, or else to spread a homeward sail for the havens of England and France.

As relates to the operations of the fleet in the Black Sea, we can only conjecture—in the absence of any precise or reliable information upon the point—that as the stormy period of the year in that region has now commenced, nothing further upon a large or important scale will be attempted by the Allied Admirals during the present season.

In the camp at Sebastopol, and in the Allied cantonments in the line of the Tchernaya, everything in the shape of field operations appears to have been completely suspended. The advanced ground temporarily occupied by the French on the Upper Belbek, has been abandoned, and the troops of the three western nations have quietly entered into their winter quarters.

We believe, however, that the point from which, during the winter months, the most exciting intelligence may be expected to emanate, will be Eupatoria. Prince Gortschakoff cannot possibly maintain his ground upon the heights between Sebastopol and Simpheropol, unless he can make sure of the supplies with which the Czar will endeavour to furnish him. It will be the province of General D'Allonville, and the large cavalry force under his command at Eupatoria, to prevent those supplies from reaching their desti-

nation; Should he be successful in this part of his duty, and effectually suppress any supplies from getting to Simpheropol, it is by no means improbable that a second and a weightier duty will devolve upon him—that of intercepting Prince Gortschakoff in an attempted retreat from the Crimea.

Government has ordered the sum of £1000 to be placed at the disposal of the Royal Society this year, for scientific purposes. A similar sum will be annually included in the Miscellaneous Estimates for the advancement of science.

The Duke of Argyll has been unanimously re-elected Lord Rector of Glasgow University.

A despatch from Prince Gortschakoff, dated the 7th, says.—"At Kerch the enemy's troops have been reinforced up to an effective 20,000 men, and they are preparing to take the offensive."

Every available mechanic is now employed upon the construction of the despatch gun-boats at the dockyard at Pembroke Dock. They will shortly be ready for launching, and being built on the diagonal principle, like the *Agamemnon*, 91, will prove to be of very great strength.

It is stated that there are 200 iron gun and mortar boats building, or ordered to be built, by contract, for the Crown, by British and Scotch ship-builders. They will be all steamers, and the mortar boats will be so built as to form pontoon bridges.

The re-appearance of Sir Colin Campbell at the United Service Club, on Saturday, created quite a sensation amongst those who were present on his arrival. Many of his old companions in arms in the Peninsular and Indian campaigns congregated about the gallant veteran, and welcomed his return with a cordial warmth and enthusiasm that must have been highly gratifying to the brave old soldier.

The 'Patrie' says it is informed that the difference between England and the United States, although not definitely arranged, is in a way of settlement.

Advices received at Madrid, and the authenticity of which are held to be indisputable, show that the slave trade has lately made great strides in Cuba, notwithstanding the good disposition which General Concha may have had to effect its suppression.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN EGYPT.—A letter from Alexandria, of the 8th, states that the Egyptian government has recently put into execution the decision of the Divan relative to the abolition of slavery. Not only is it forbidden to buy or sell slaves in Egypt, but all those in the possession of private individuals have been informed that they are free. All of them immediately left, and the first result has been that paid servants have become very exacting as regards wages.

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